OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA ATR		DISPATCH NO.	≈0184-6489 ∧
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)	SEGRET		EGETHESSE
то С	DATE	TÜN	1. 6 1955
FROM Chief, VE SUBJECT GENERAL Operati SPECIFIC Dobrosl	onal av JEVDJEVICH	CENTRAL SOURCES ME	IED AND RELEASED I NTELLIBENCE ABEN THODS EXEMPTION 28 RIMES DISCLOSURE A
	races are submitted as a roman ho appears with considerable	meno of all	l pertinent
a. JRX-1223, St. ANGELO, was bor of Jugoslav nationa lawyer, journalist Success as a writer Brench. He attende	7 November 1945: Dobroslav n at Milosevac, Bosala, on lity, he holds the Orth dox and politicism, he enjoyed, and poet. He speaks Serbis d the High School of Sarajer reb, Belgrade and Vienna. H in 1916. His mother is Angusan (ADVIII). Left Jugoslavi	28 December faith by as a younger an, Italian, yo, and stud is father	1895. A Serb profession a man, a certain German and lied Law at the man Dimitride
also headed the or party, which ment se	of No. S-5083 le August 19 bian politicione in Boshia. ne "Independent Democratic E juna", a pera-military organ of far as to terrorise the Se atia that did not belong to	erty" of Justion of orbian element	goslavia, he sate political nt of Bosnia,
January 19th he coll against Yugoslav par Fascists. Ris assis borator; Momcile QUI	erman occupation, at the Hot aborated with the Germans in tisan and communist groups, states were Janko DEBELJAK, WIC, a Chetnik leader; and laborated with the Allies.	el Continen n activitie and later another Ger Carel NOVAK Just after	s directed with the man colla- , a Slovene
	CLASSIFICATION		

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- d. Salzburg CIC, No. 5083, 12 August 1949: Although he nominally took orders from General Draza Miliatiovich, he was actually completely independent of any control. In early 1942 JEVDJEVIC arranged an understanding and agreement of mutual non-agression between the Chetniku and Italians, without the concurrence of MIRALIAVIC. He compromised himself by collaborating with the Italians and immediately following the war, he spent most of his time, money and effort in feeding with emigrant Jugoslav politicians and "proving" that the collaboration with the Italians was an evil into which he was forced in order to protect the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina from slaughter by the Tito particans and the Germans. JRX-1242-21 Hovember 1945: In August 1945, Subject was living as a Commandant at an Allied camp for disarmed Chetniks &t Cesena, Italy.
- e. PIRA-1003; 3 July 19h7, ______ B-2: JEVDJEVIC and DJUJIC, well known independent Chetnik leaders at one time wanted by the British police as requested by Tite authorities, enjoyed a considerable amount of Allied support in Italy. The Chetniks they brought into Italy numbered about 10,000 and in mid 19h7 JEVDJEVIC and DJUJIC were fiercely fighting General TAMMANOVIC for ascendency of control of them. Both the Vojvodas were very active and ambitious; from a hiding place they were engaged in editing the newspaper "Srpske Novine" which followed a pan-Serbian and anti-Croat line. Claiming to be the direct political heirs of General MIHAILOVIC and the only true Serbian leaders, with the exception of King PETER with whom they were in permanent contact through General RABOVIC in London, they did not recognize any other authority. It was reported that they controlled a more or less complete net of informants and propagandists in Italy, that they had bases in Greece, Albania and Bulgaria and that they had a channel into Slovenia through Trieste.
- f. PIR-3281, 1 North 1949: Subject was a member of the "Association of Free Journalists of Central-Eastern Europe". WIR-961, 13 March 1952:
 In 1951, a resident in Rome, he had resumed his journalistic activity.
 His publications, which were of anti-Communist character and which glorified the Chetnik movement, were published irregularly. They were printed on a press located in an unidentified religious institute and sent to exiled Yugoslavs, ex-Chetniks, resident in various European countries, in the U.S., in Canada, in Australia, from which Subject received financial assistance. The articles published were in part attributed to Subject and in part to his collaborators abroad.
 - g. NIR-3755, 26 September 1952, _____ E-2: JEVIJEVIC departed by air from Rome for Canada on 26 May 1952 to attend the Congress of the "Srpska Narodna Odbrana" (Serbian National Defense) in Niagara Falls, Canada, on 21 and 22 June 1952, and regarding developments in Serbian refugee circles in Italy.

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h. OIR-5017, 28 October 1953, _______ In June 1953, JEVDJEVIC left Italy for the U.S. via France and England, He arranged in Chicago early in August 1953, together with Mosacilo DJUJIO (sesident in Canada), for the printing of a "proclamation" in the Seek Laiguage and characters which was addressed to "Serb Combattants in the Free World", Subjects advised, in the document, of their forthcoming arrival in Europe to organize the Chetniks and other Serb separatists against Canada Misdrag PAMJANOVIC, a resident in Germany, and his strong organization of Jugoslav combattants. OIR-6322, 27 November 1953, ______ The project elaborated by both leaders resulted, in Italy as well as other western countries, in resentment and dissatisfaction smong the Jugoslav emigres. JEVDJEVIC has received threatening letters, in which he is asked not to go ahead with his political plan which would disunite the Jugoslav refugee collectivity in general, and the Serb in particular and which, in the long run, would be to TITO's advantage abroad.

2. Headquarters regrets that there is no further information regarding Subject's trip to the United States in 1953 and his activities since that date.

3 June 1955

Distribution:







